

## The Weekly Statesman

BY THE  
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## DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

To be Voted November 4, 1890.

## STATE TICKET.

For Governor,  
JAMES S. HOGG.  
For Lieutenant Governor,  
GEO. C. PENDLETON.  
For Comptroller,  
JOHN D. McCALL.  
For Treasurer,  
WILLIAM B. WORTHAM.  
For Commissioner of General Land Office,  
W. L. McGAUGHEY.  
For Attorney General,  
CHARLES A. CULBERTSON.  
For Superintendent of Public Instruction,  
H. C. PRITCHETT.

## CONGRESSIONAL TICKET.

For Congress—Tenth District,  
JOSEPH D. BAYERS.

## JUDICIAL TICKET.

For District Attorney,  
JAMES H. ROBERTSON.

## TRAVIS COUNTY DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

For Representative,  
A. W. TERRELL,  
N. A. JAWSON.  
For County Judge,  
WILLIAM VON ROSENBERG.  
For County Attorney,  
ANDREW J. GIBSON.  
For Collector of Taxes,  
JOHN W. KELLY.  
For Assessor of Taxes,  
HAM M. METZ.  
For Sheriff,  
R. E. WHITE.  
For Clerk of District Court,  
JAMES P. HART.  
For County Clerk,  
JOHN O. JOHNSON.  
For County School Superintendent,  
J. B. ROGERS.  
For County Treasurer,  
W. A. FITTS.  
For County Surveyor,  
J. E. WALLACE.  
For Hide and Animal Inspector,  
B. E. CAPERTON.

For County Commissioners,  
JOHN W. BROWN, Precinct No. 1,  
W. N. McELROY, Precinct No. 2,  
JOHN W. YOUNG, Precinct No. 3,  
CHARLES F. AUSTIN, Precinct No. 4,  
For Justice of the Peace, Precinct No. 5,  
JOHN A. STUART,  
CHARLES J. FISHER.  
For Constable, Precinct No. 6,  
JAMES M. DAVIS.

## JURISDICTION OF UNITED STATES COURTS.

There are two bills now before congress, one of which will probably become a law. The object of both is to relieve the United States supreme court of the less important business which now clogs that court and has put it three years behind with its docket. As explained by Judge Miller to a reporter in St. Louis the other day, the proposition is to create an intermediate appellate court of final jurisdiction. At present there are nine judicial circuits in the United States from which appeal lies to the supreme court, as it does from the district court to the circuit court. Litigation coming up from the district and circuit courts would be ended in the intermediate court of appeal now proposed, except cases requiring constitutional interpretation or which arise on disputes between citizens of different states, or from a clash between the operation of Federal and state laws. The plan proposed, and which will very likely be adopted by congress, would create one of these courts of final appeal in each of the nine Federal circuits.

These changes are of more than ordinary interest to the people at this time, since it looks now like the Federal judiciary is gradually assuming jurisdiction even of our criminal business, as in the California case, and the Duncan and Fort Worth cases from Texas.

No doubt the time is approaching when every lazy, good-for-nothing man and woman—who won't work for a living—will apply for a pension. It will be a happy time for all except the taxpayers.

PRESIDENT PALMER of the World's fair says all countries will be invited to erect on the grounds facsimiles of their historic buildings. France to give the Bastille. Also the states to do the same. Cannot Texas furnish the Alamo?

The McKinley law will practically prohibit the introduction of many articles from foreign countries, and we shall have to be content with goods of home manufacture, even if of inferior make.

Farmers continue to bring cotton to Austin and farmers are wise.

## SOME MORE PROOF ABOUT SCHOOL SUPERVISION.

The last and special report of ex-State Superintendent of Public Instruction Cooper has just been issued. It is an exceedingly comprehensive, thorough and able document. He covers the whole range of our public school system, and makes many practical and important suggestions. In discussing the duties of the county superintendent he says:

"The county superintendent shall visit each district bi-monthly. He will arrange with school boards to have the schools in different districts begin on successive weeks. Bi-monthly, on the last Saturday of the school month, he will conduct the district institute during the forenoon, and spend the afternoon with the school board and the teachers, and will examine records and reports, and suggest improvements. In the evening he will address the citizens of the district. During the following week he will visit such schools as most need his personal assistance. The county superintendent will thus reach directly all the teachers of the county, all the school boards, many of the schools, and the leading citizens once in two months, and three times during the minimum school term. Then through the principals he keeps in constant touch with all the schools. This system quadruples the efficiency of the county superintendent."

In then discussing the necessity for more effective supervision of rural schools he uses this language:

But while the importance of the public school system is generally understood, yet the necessity for some of the steps that must be taken to effect the organization of the system have not yet been generally understood, and hence have not yet been generally accepted. One of these necessities is that of intelligent, progressive supervision of the schools. Our cities have indeed long since recognized the necessity of supervision and provided for it liberally. The country schools, however, have been left largely without efficient supervision. It seems obvious that if the city schools, with long school terms, picked teachers, good school buildings, find supervision indispensable, the country schools, with their shorter terms, more frequent change of teachers, must stand even more in need of intelligent and effective supervision.

Then after going into a detailed statement of what is necessary in a thorough supervision of county schools, he says:

This work can not be done, as a rule, successfully by boards of trustees. Good trustees are men whose time is taken up with their own concerns, and while they are indispensable to the proper operation of the school system, yet they cannot and will not give to the schools the attention which is really helpful to the teachers and pupils in school work. A good county superintendent is worth whatever he costs. By stirring up local interest in education, by effecting the consolidation of weak schools, by rousing the people to build and equip proper school houses, by stimulating and bringing the teachers to study and progress in their chosen line of work, he may double the effectiveness of the schools of his county.

The necessity of close supervision has come to be understood by leading thinkers and writers on educational organization throughout the country, and it is emphasized in this State by the fact that a large number of teachers must be employed who are wanting to some extent in preparation for the teacher's work. The best teachers even are liable to sink into certain ruts, from which they might be rescued by helpful supervision.

In view of the recent action by our esteemed county commissioners court it was thought this would be interesting reading. It is reproduced not with the hope of having any effect upon that able body of men, but merely as showing that the ablest school authority Texas has ever had disagrees with them on a subject about which he is thoroughly posted.

THE Capitolian enlisted in a worthy cause when it attacked the iniquitous libel law of this state, because of which the press of the state have not that justifiable liberty of utterance they should have and because of which the people are the greater sufferers in that they can not have crime and malfeasance exposed as they should be and their rights are not protected as under different conditions would be found to be the case. The Capitolian says: "If the Twenty-second legislature don't amend the present iniquitous libel law in some way so as to give the daily press a chance to expose thievery, it might as well pass a law legalizing robbery. As the matter now stands the daily press is afraid to mention anything of a criminal nature until the matter has gone through the courts. The press ought to be handled and that severely when it maliciously criticizes or arraigns a citizen, but at the same time it ought to be permitted to protect society against rascality or indecency, and The Capitolian hopes that those who expect to become members of the incoming legislature will ponder over this important matter."

## THE ELECTION.

## THE GOVERNOR'S PROCLAMATION ORDERING AN ELECTION FOR STATE AND COUNTY OFFICERS AND CONGRESSMEN.

The County Judge Sending Out the Proper Blanks to Precinct Officers and Every Preparation Being Made for the Battle of the Ballots.

Yesterday Governor Ross issued the following:

To all to whom these presents shall come: Know ye, that I, L. S. Ross, governor of Texas, do, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the constitution and laws of this state, hereby order and direct that an election be held in the several counties of this state on Tuesday, the 4th day of November, A. D. 1890, for one member of the United States congress for each congressional district given below, and the following state and district officers, to-wit:

Governor, lieutenant governor, comptroller of public accounts, treasurer, commissioner of the general land office, attorney general, superintendent of public instruction.

One district judge and one district attorney for each of the following judicial districts:

No. 50. Composed of the counties of Young, Archer, Clay, Wichita.

No. 51. Composed of the counties of Wheeler, Hemphill, Lipscomb, Carson, Roberts, Ochiltree, Hansford and the unorganized counties of Gray and Hutchinson.

No. 52. Composed of the counties of Blanco, Gillespie, Mason, Kimble, Menard, San Saba, Llano, Schleicher and Sutton.

No. 53. Composed of the counties of San Patricio, Live Oak, McMullen, La Salle, Dimmit, Zavala, Frio and Atascosa.

No. 54. Composed of the counties of Knox, Baylor, Throckmorton, Haskell, Jones, Stonewall, Crosby, Floyd and the unorganized counties of King, Dickens, Motley, Lubbock and Lynn.

No. 55. Composed of the counties of Donley, Greer, Childress, Hardeman, Wilbarger, Hall, Armstrong and the unorganized counties of Cottle, Briscoe and Collingsworth.

No. 56. Composed of the counties of Potter, Hale, Oldham, Sherman, Randall and the unorganized counties of Dallam, Moore, Hartley, Deaf Smith, Farmer, Cochran, Hockley, Bailey, Lamb, Swisher and Castro.

One district judge for each of the following judicial districts:

No. 40. Composed of the counties of Ellis, Rockwall and Kaufman.

No. 41. Composed of a part of the county of Dallas.

No. 42. Composed of a part of the county of Bexar.

One district attorney for each of the following judicial districts:

No. 1. Composed of the counties of Jasper, Newton, Orange, Jefferson and Tyler.

No. 2. Composed of the counties of Sabine, San Augustine, Nacogdoches, Shelby and Cherokee.

No. 3. Composed of the counties of Henderson, Houston and Anderson.

No. 4. Composed of the counties of Rusk, Harrison and Panola.

No. 5. Composed of the counties of Bowie, Cass, Marion, Morris, Titus, Franklin and Camp.

No. 6. Composed of the counties of Fannin, Lamar and Red River.

No. 7. Composed of the counties of Smith, Van Zandt, Wood, Upshur and Gregg.

No. 8. Composed of the counties of Hunt, Hopkins, Delta and Rains.

No. 9. Composed of the counties of Chambers, Liberty, Hardin, San Jacinto, Polk and Angelina.

No. 10. Composed of the counties of Trinity, Walker, Grimes, Madison and Leon.

No. 11. Composed of the counties of Limestone, Freestone and Navarro.

No. 12. Composed of the counties of Milam, Robertson and Brazos.

No. 13. Composed of the counties of Washington, Burleson and Lee.

No. 14. Composed of the counties of Austin, Fayette, Bastrop, Caldwell and Hays.

No. 15. Composed of the counties of Brazoria, Jackson, Fort Bend, Matagorda, Waller and Wharton.

No. 16. Composed of the counties of DeWitt, Karnes, Victoria, Bee, Goliad, Refugio, Calhoun and Aransas.

No. 17. Composed of the counties of Lavaca, Gonzales, Guadalupe, Wilson and Colorado.

No. 18. Composed of the counties of Williamson and Travis.

No. 19. Composed of the counties of Bell, Lampasas, Burnet and Mills.

No. 20. Composed of the counties of Cameron, Hidalgo, Starr, Zapata, Webb, Encinal, Duval and Nueces.

No. 21. Composed of the counties of Palo Pinto, Hood, Somervell, Erath, Hamilton and Coryell.

No. 22. Composed of the counties of Nolan, Mitchell, Howard, Martin, Midland, Scurry, Fisher and the unorganized counties of Andrews, Gaines, Dawson, Brlen, Terry, Yoakum, Kent, Garza and Glasscock.

No. 23. Composed of the counties of El Paso, Reeves, Presidio, and the unorganized counties of Loving, Winkler and Ward.

No. 24. Composed of the counties of Brown, Coleman, Runnels, Tom Green, Concho, McCulloch, Coke and Irion.

No. 25. Composed of a part of Bexar county.

No. 26. Composed of the counties of Uvalde, Comal, Kendall, Kerr, Bannera and Medina.

No. 27. Composed of the counties of

Brewster, Buchel, Foley, Pecos, Val Verde, Crockett, Kinney, Edwards, Jeff Davis and Maverick.

No. 28. Composed of the counties of Comanche, Eastland, Stephens, Shackelford, Callahan and Taylor.

No. 29. Composed of the counties of Parker, Wise and Jack.

And one criminal district attorney for the counties of Galveston and Harris.

One senator for each of the following senatorial districts, to-wit:

No. 4. Composed of the counties of Cass, Marion, Bowie, Morris and Titus.

No. 8. Composed of the counties of Houston, Leon, Madison, Grimes and Angelina.

No. 9. Composed of the counties of Trinity, Walker, Montgomery and Harris.

No. 10. Composed of the counties of Galveston, Brazoria and Matagorda.

No. 13. Composed of the counties of Fayette, Bastrop and Lee.

No. 14. Composed of the counties of Brazos, Robertson and Milam.

No. 15. Composed of the counties of Limestone, Freestone and Navarro.

No. 17. Composed of the counties of Collin and Denton.

No. 18. Composed of the counties of Grayson and Cooke.

No. 20. Composed of the counties of Jack, Wise, Tarrant and Parker.

No. 21. Composed of the counties of Johnson, Ellis and Hill.

No. 25. Composed of the counties of Blanco, Hays, Kendall, Comal, Guadalupe, Caldwell and Llano.

No. 26. Composed of the counties of Wilson, Karnes, Atascosa, McMullen, Live Oak, Bee, San Patricio, Refugio, Goliad, Calhoun, De Witt, Jackson, Aransas and Victoria.

No. 28. Composed of the counties of Bexar, Medina, Bandera, Kerr, Edwards, Gillespie, Mason, Kimble, Menard, Crockett, Tom Green, Presidio, El Paso, Pecos, Coke, Irion, Jeff Davis, Buchel and Foley.

No. 30. Composed of the counties of Palo Pinto, Hood, Somervell, Erath and Bosque.

No. 31. Composed of the counties of Fannin, Lamar and Red River.

One hundred and six representatives to the Twenty-second legislature, to be elected by the qualified voters of the several representative districts of this State, as follows, to-wit:

All the representative districts will elect one representative each, except the following which elect two each:

No. 17. The counties of Marion, Cass, Bowie and Morris.

No. 27. The county of Grayson.

No. 33. The county of Dallas.

No. 40. The counties of Hood, Erath, Bosque and Somervell.

No. 70. The county of Fayette.

No. 75. The county of Travis.

No. 83. The counties of Duval, Encinal, Hidalgo, Starr, Webb and Zapata.

No. 86. The county of Bexar.

No. 87. The counties of Aransas, Calhoun, DeWitt, Goliad, Jackson, Refugio and Victoria.

No. 91. The counties of Caldwell, Guadalupe and Hays.

No. 94. The counties of Montgomery, Walker, Trinity and Harris shall elect three representatives.

One member of congress for each of the following congressional districts of this state, to-wit:

First District. Composed of the counties of Harris, Chambers, Liberty, Jefferson, Orange, Hardin, Waller, Montgomery, Grimes, Walker, Polk, Tyler, Jasper, Newton, San Jacinto, Brazos, Madison, Trinity and Angelina.

Second District. Composed of the counties of Robertson, Leon, Houston, San Augustine, Sabine, Freestone, Anderson, Cherokee, Nacogdoches and Henderson.

Third District. Composed of the counties of Panola, Harrison, Rusk, Gregg, Smith, Wood, Van Zandt, Upshur, Camp, Hunt, Shelby and Rains.

Fourth District. Composed of the counties of Cass, Marion, Bowie, Red River, Morris, Titus, Franklin, Lamar, Delta, Fannin and Hopkins.

Fifth District. Composed of the counties of Grayson, Collin, Cooke, Denton, Wise, Montague, Clay, Rockwall, Wichita, Wilbarger, Archer and Baylor.

Sixth District. Composed of the counties of Ellis, Kaufman, Dallas, Tarrant, Hill, Johnson and Bosque.

Seventh District. Composed of the counties of Galveston, Brazoria, Fort Bend, Wharton, Matagorda, Jackson, Calhoun, Victoria, Goliad, Refugio, Bee, San Patricio, Nueces, Duval, Cameron, Hidalgo, Starr, Zapata, Encinal, Webb, McMullen, Lasalle, Dimmit, Aransas, Maverick, Zavala, DeWitt and Frio.

Eighth District. Composed of the counties of Austin, Lee, Fayette, Colorado, Lavaca, Gonzales, Caldwell, Hays, Guadalupe, Wilson, Karnes, Live Oak and Atascosa.

Ninth District. Composed of the counties of Washington, Burleson, Milam, Bell, Falls, McLennan, Limestone and Navarro.

Tenth District. Composed of the counties of Travis, Comal, Blanco, Bexar, Medina, Bandera, Uvalde, Kinney, Edwards, Kerr, Kendall, Gillespie, Kimble, Burnet, Llano, Mason, Menard, Lampasas, McCulloch, Concho, Coleman, Runnels, Bastrop, Williamson, Crockett, San Saba, Sutton and Schleicher.

Eleventh District. Composed of the counties of Parker, Hood, Somervell, Coryell, Hamilton, Brown, Comanche, Erath, Eastland, Palo Pinto, Stephens, Jack, Young, Throckmorton, Shackelford, Callahan, Taylor, Jones, Haskell, Knox, Nolan, Mitchell, Howard, Martin, Andrews, Gaines, Dawson, Borden, Scurry, Fisher, Stonewall, Kent, Garza, Lynn, Terry, Yoakum, Hockley, Lubbock, Crosby, Dickens, King, Cottle, Motley, Floyd, Hale, Lamb, Bailey, Tom Green, Pecos, Reeves, Presidio, Cochran, Childress.

## NERVE-PAINS.

**St. Jacobs Cures Neuralgia. Neuralgia. Neuralgia.**

Salt Point, N. Y., April 16, 1889.  
I suffered six weeks with neuralgia; a half bottle of St. Jacobs Oil cured me; no return of pain in three years. Have sold it to many, and have yet to hear of a single case it did not relieve or permanently cure.

G. JAY TOMPKINS, Druggist.  
Green Island, N. Y., Feb. 11, 1889.  
I suffered with neuralgia in the head, but found instant relief from the application of St. Jacobs Oil, which cured me.

E. P. BELLINGER, Chief of Police.

dress, Swisher, Deaf Smith, Donley, Gray, Oldham, Hutchinson, Lipscomb, Sherman, Hall, Castro, Randall, Collingsworth, Carson, Hartley, Roberts, Ochiltree, Dallam, Greer, Briscoe, Farmer, Armstrong, Wheeler, Potter, Moore, Hemphill, Hardeman, Hansford, El Paso, Midland, Ector, Crane, Upton, Brewster, Winkler, Loving, Ward, Mills, Coke, Irion, Buchel, Foley, Glasscock, Jeff Davis and Val Verde.

And, as required by joint resolutions of the Twenty-first legislature, approved respectively April 6 and 8, A. D. 1889, I also hereby order that at said election the question of the adoption or rejection of the proposed amendments to the constitution set forth in said joint resolutions submitted to the qualified electors of the state, to-wit:

"Joint resolution to amend Sec. 9, Art. 8, of the constitution of the state of Texas."

Said resolution provides that those voting for the amendment shall have written or printed on their ballots: "For the amendment to Sec. 9, Art. 8, of the constitution," and those voting against the amendment shall have written or printed on their ballots "Against amendment to Sec. 9, Art. 8, of the constitution." And

"Joint resolution amending Art. 10, Sec. 2 of the constitution of the state of Texas."

Said resolution requires that those voting in favor of said amendment shall write or have printed on their ballots the words "For the amendment relating to railroads," and all voters opposed to said amendment shall write or have printed on their ballots the words "Against the amendment to Art. 10, Sec. 2 of the constitution, relating to railroads," provided that the said article and section of the constitution may be indicated on said ballots either by words, numerals or figures.

The election for county and precinct officers will be ordered by county judges, as prescribed in Art. 1680, Revised Statutes.

In pursuance of the above County Judge Brackenridge yesterday issued his proclamation ordering an election for county officers, except that of county superintendent of schools.

Advice to Mother  
Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup should always be used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays the pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. 25¢ a bottle.

One Million Stamps.  
Every few weeks some one announces himself as the victim of the 1,000,000 postage stamp hoax. It is firmly believed by many people that if 1,000,000 stamps are collected and forwarded to some one a bed will be provided for an invalid boy in some hospital, or a home for an orphan will be secured, or a large amount of money will be paid. Churches have been the special victims, and there is hardly a city in England, the United States, Australia or in any other country that has not had several church members begging, borrowing and helping themselves to postage stamps in order to make a million that will go to clothe and feed some orphan.

The swindle originated in the fertile brain of a postage stamp collector at Stettin, Germany. He desired to get vast collections to sort out and sell again, and hit upon the plan to set the whole civilized world at work for him gratis. He preyed on the sympathies of people by announcing that an orphan would be cared for in the Syrian orphan home for every 1,000,000 stamps sent to him. This worked well, and the next dodge was the starting of a mythical mission in China, the holy sisters of which were said to have agreed for every 1,000,000 stamps sent to them to save from the jaws of the crocodiles of the Yellow river at least one Chinese baby, and then educate and Christianize it. The stamps were to be sent, not to Jerusalem or China, but to Munich or Stettin. The last claim on the sympathy of the world that has been made by this German is that for 100,000,000 stamps a home for an old lady or an old gentleman will be provided in one of three homes—one in London, another in New York and a third in Cincinnati. For 500,000 stamps a bed will be endowed in a hospital, and for 100,000 a home will be found for an orphan for one year. It is estimated that the Stettin man has collected over 100,000,000 stamps in the United States alone. One of his circulars was received by a New Havener yesterday. It is a clever dodge to get something for nothing.

Home Treatment  
FOR ALL CHRONIC ORGANIC AND NERVOUS DISEASES in both sexes. For a full list of free and paid testimonials, see the PERU CHEMICAL CO., MILWAUKEE, WIS.

## A BABY ATHLETE.

He Wanted to See His Mother and Found Her.

Donald Robert Huntington, aged 4, is probably the youngest acrobat and contortionist in New York city. He was born on the farm of Col. Goshen, the noted giant who died about two years ago, and the big man taught the ambitious infant a multiplicity of athletic tricks. He can do the "straight split," "the hoop" and "the snake" in fine style, and is an adept at handstands. The other day "Donnie," as he is called, created a sensation. He was visiting friends on Jersey City Heights, but he wearied of their company and longed to see his "muvver," who lives in New York city. So the little athlete, armed with ten cents and unbounded confidence in himself, trudged three miles to the ferry, paid his fare, pocketed his change and landed safely in Gotham. A kind-hearted expressman then took

Donald Huntington, charge of the bewildered little runaway and conveyed him home. Donald's explanation was brief, but sufficient: "I wanted to see you, muvver, and found I'd better come over."

Turkeys Defeated by Grasshoppers.

Not far from Scranton, Pa., lives Farmer James C. Fairchild. He has gained local notoriety of late by reason of an unsuccessful fight against grasshoppers that took possession of a rye stubble field. Farmer Fairchild mustered in opposition to the green clad foe an army of turkeys. The gobblers were driven to the battle ground through an aperture in a big stone wall. At the first assault it seemed that they were to win easily. They drove the "hoppers" into a corner of the tall fence. Then the fugitives turned upon the turkeys, and, according to the account of an eye witness, "came within an ace" of swamping them. The fowls were completely covered with grasshoppers, and the insects kept coming at them so thick and fast that the turkeys finally took to their legs and wings and went scuffling toward the center of the lot.

After a little one of the gobblers rallied the flock and led them back to the corner. He gobbled a number of times on the way, and the old tom turkeys marched abreast of him and gobbled defiantly at the grasshoppers, the hens bringing up the rear and talking saucily as they marched. Well up toward the corner of the field the flock spread out, and in a moment innumerable wings were buzzing toward the wall. Pretty soon the grasshoppers were as thick in the corner as they had been before. There wasn't room for them all, and again they turned upon the turkeys and the turkeys turned to in an instant, skeddaddled across the lot and flew into the roadway. The fowls had plainly been badly scared, and since then Farmer Fairchild has been unable to get them to stay in the rye field for ten minutes at a time.

An Oriental Canadian.

The first subject of the sultan of Turkey to obtain naturalization in Canada is Rev. Ghosn Branch Howie, who was born in Palestine under the shadow of Mount Lebanon. Originally a member of the Greek church, Mr. Howie was converted to the Protestant belief through the exertions of a missionary. After his change of faith he traveled extensively and studied with such zeal that he received the degree of master of arts and doctor of philosophy. His mental exertions cost him dear, for he has lost his sight. He has been a resident of Canada since 1885, and has acquired quite a reputation as a preacher and lecturer. His Oriental costume naturally attracts attention wherever he goes.

A Syndicate of Widows.

The Panama canal enterprise crippled many men and also swallowed up the fortunes of 16,000 women, many of them widows. Now it is said that a syndicate of these wronged widows has been formed to secure a renewal of the concession from the government of Colombia. If this new "combine" can't get what it wants no one else need try.

A Chinese War Veteran.

A recent visitor to the Libby Prison war museum at Chicago was E. D. Cahota, the only Chinaman who is a veteran of the great civil contest. He served through the war as a private of the Twenty-third Massachusetts regiment, and made a splendid record as a brave soldier.

REV. GHOSN BRANCH HOWIE.

He received the degree of master of arts and doctor of philosophy. His mental exertions cost him dear, for he has lost his sight. He has been a resident of Canada since 1885, and has acquired quite a reputation as a preacher and lecturer. His Oriental costume naturally attracts attention wherever he goes.

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